

1 Supplementary File

2 **Table A1a.** Descriptives: Individuals.

Summary	N (percentages or mean (standard deviation))
N	13,634
sex	
- male	7,749 (56.8%)
- female	5,885 (43.2%)
limitations in 4-year-period (y/n)	
- no disability	11,474 (84.2%)
- disability	2,160 (15.8%)
activity status	
- full-time employment	734 (5.4%)
- part-time employment	313 (2.3%)
- self- employment	46 (0.3%)
- education	11,609 (85.1%)
- care work	50 (0.4%)
- work disabled	44 (0.3%)
- NEET	838 (6.1%)
age at interview (quarterly)	17.3 (0.8)

3 Source: Authors' calculations based on Eurostat (2022).



Table A1b. Descriptives: Sequence indicators.

Summary	Min	Mean	SD	Max
sequence turbulence	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	0.5
no. of inclusionary transitions	0.0	1.0	(1.0)	8.0
no. of exclusionary transitions	0.0	1.0	(1.1)	7.0
no. of maintenance transitions	0.0	0.8	(1.6)	24.0
1st month any employment	1.0	25.2	(14.7)	48.0
1st month full-time employment	1.0	27.2	(14.3)	48.0
1st month part-time employment	1.0	24.5	(14.1)	48.0
1st month self-employment	1.0	26.9	(14.4)	48.0

⁶ Source: Authors' calculations based on Eurostat (2022). Notes: N=13,634

Table A1c. Descriptives: Institutional indicators.

	Min	Mean	SD	Max
percentage students with SEN in special schools	0.0	1.2	(1.3)	8.0
public spending on incapacity	1.2	2.4	(0.9)	5.9
placement and related services	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.3
special support for apprenticeship	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
vocational rehabilitation	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.3

Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD (2025). Notes: N=13,634



10

Table A2. Coverage of institutional indicators per country.

	Placement and related services	Incapacity spending	Apprenticeship support	Students attending special schools	Vocational rehabilitation	
Austria (AT)	+	+	+	+	+	
Belgium (BE)	+	+	+	+		
Bulgaria (BG)			+	+	+	
Switzerland (CH)		+	+	+	+	
Cyprus (CY)				+		
Czech Republic (CZ)	+	+	+	+	+	
Germany (DE)	+	+	+	+	+	
Denmark (DK)	+	+	+	+	+	
Estonia (EE)	+	+	+	+	+	
Greece (EL)		+	+	+		
Spain (ES)	+	+	+	+	+	
Finland (FI)	+	+	+	+	+	
France (FR)	+	+	+	+	+	
Croatia (HR)	+		+	+	+	
Hungary (HU)	+	+	+	+	+	
Ireland (IE)	+	+	+	+	+	
Iceland (IS)	+	+	+	+	+	
Italy (IT)	+	+	+	+	+	
Lithuania (LT)	+	+	+	+	+	



Luxembourg (LU)	+	+	+	+	+
Latvia (LV)	+	+	+	+	+
Malta (MT)				+	
Netherlands (NL)	+	+	+	+	+
Norway (NO)	+	+	+	+	+
Poland (PL)	+	+	+	+	+
Portugal (PT)	+	+	+	+	+
Serbia (RS)				+	
Sweden (SE)	+	+	+	+	+
Slovenia (SI)	+	+	+	+	+
Slovakia (SK)	+	+	+	+	+
United Kingdom (UK)	+	+	+	+	+

Source: Author's representation based on OECD (2025), (EASNIE, 2014, 2016, 2018).

A3. Information on sample selection.

The EU-SILC data cover individual information from 32 European countries (EU members and non-EU-members). We had to exclude the data from Romania, because of data quality issues and missing institutional information from the OECD. From all remaining persons we constructed a balanced panel with 4 years of available information (persons were 16 to 18 years old at their first interview). We end up with a sample of 13,634 young persons, whose activity trajectories were used to calculate sequence similarities and to group them into similar trajectory clusters. The sequence indicators (e.g., turbulence) are time-constant individual information for the whole respective individual 48-month-trajectory.



21 **Table A4.** Definition of inclusionary, exclusionary, and maintenance transitions.

to from	FT emp	PT emp	self emp	NEET	education	disabled	care work
FT emp		maintenance	maintenance	exclusionary	maintenance	exclusionary	exclusionary
PT emp	maintenance		maintenance	exclusionary	maintenance	exclusionary	exclusionary
self emp	maintenance	maintenance		exclusionary	maintenance	exclusionary	exclusionary
NEET	inclusionary	inclusionary	inclusionary		inclusionary	exclusionary	maintenance
education	inclusionary	inclusionary	inclusionary	exclusionary		exclusionary	exclusionary
disabled	inclusionary	inclusionary	inclusionary	maintenance	inclusionary		maintenance
care work	inclusionary	inclusionary	inclusionary	exclusionary	inclusionary	exclusionary	

23 Source: Authors' representation.